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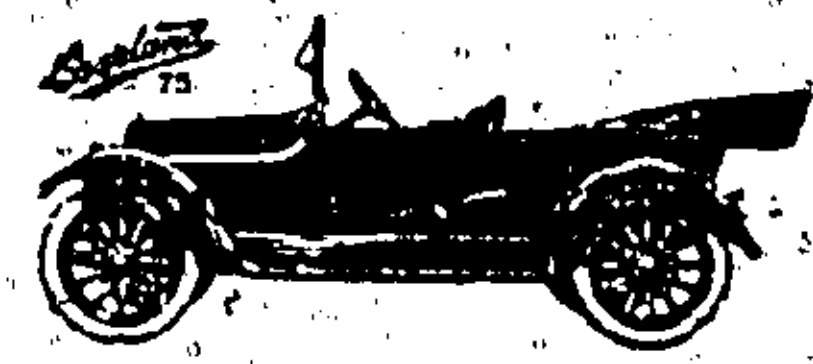
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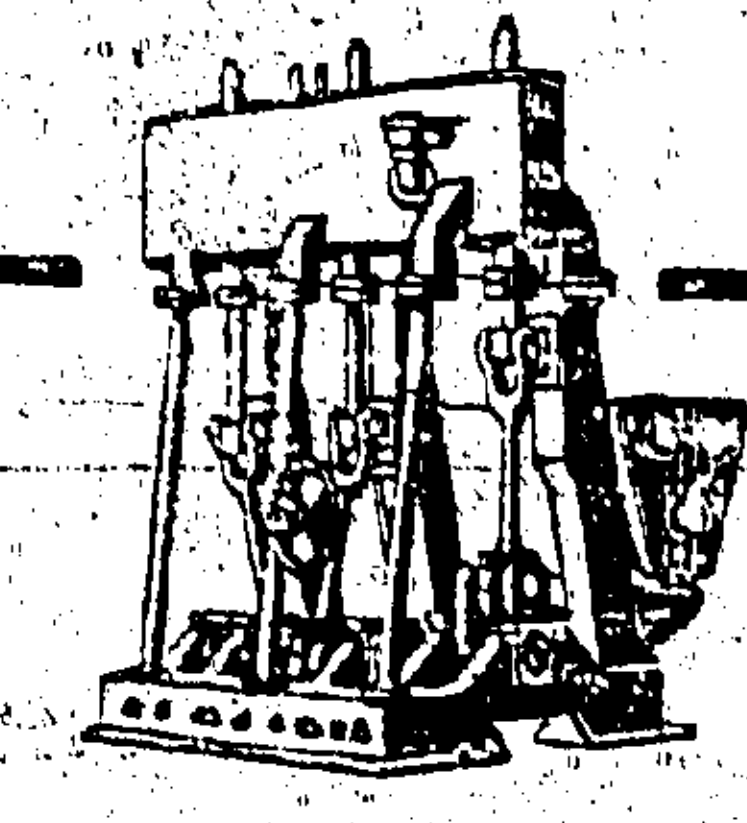
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THE WAR.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT BATTLES.
FURTHER PROGRESS AROUND LENS.
LONDON, Aug. 22.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We maintained the positions we captured yesterday morning on the outskirts of Lens, and further progressed at certain points and secured additional ground to the north-west and to the north of Lens as the result of heavy fighting, in which we repulsed strong counter-attacks. There was great artillery activity to the east and north-east of Ypres.

THE VITAL STRATEGIC KEY TO NORTHERN BELGIUM.
ENEMY DESPERATELY RESISTING ITS CAPTURE.
LONDON, Aug. 22.
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—
At half-past four this morning we resumed the offensive against the German positions along the part of the ridge system forming the present battle front in Flanders. Very heavy fighting occurred and continued with varying results. The new "liquid" defences of the enemy, consisting of numerous disconnected and often almost invisible posts organised in the depths presents a formidable problem to the attacking infantry. Indeed, we are now up against the same species of fighting as during some of the Somme battles.

The enemy is desperately resisting our advance against what he realises to be the vital strategic key to the tenure of northern Belgium. Nevertheless, we advanced and carried the line on the left of the attack forward and strengthened a pretty little thrust which the "Tanks" made on Sunday. The "Tanks" were again active to-day and served excellently the right of the attack. The situation of either is obscure. The Germans took advantage of every farm building, every little knoll and every hedge in order to develop isolated points of resistance.

STIRRING EPISODES IN BELGIUM.
THE GALLANTRY OF IRISH REGIMENTS.
LONDON, Aug. 22.
Correspondents unfold stirring details of the Irish troops, attacking on the right flank, on August 18, when the left flank captured Langemark.

The southern Irish again fought by the side of Ulstermen, but, unlike their achievement at Wytschaete, their luck failed them. The Dublin Fusiliers, the Irish Rifles and the Inniskillings advanced parallel with the Roulers railway, into a tremendous barrage against a system of concrete block houses. The enemy outposts were driven in and after that a fierce onslaught of machine-gunning swept over the advancing Irishmen. The Irish Rifles reached the railway level crossing taking 82 prisoners, but the Dublin Fusiliers were held up at Bremen redoubt. Their valour and tenacity was disclosed in a message from a subaltern which said: "I am lying out here in a shell hole. All the other officers and men are either killed or wounded." On the left, the Inniskillings crossed the Zonnebeke river and progressed rapidly and captured two redoubts and seized Hill 87 one of the keys to the position.

The Ulstermen, opposed by a series of concrete forts, advanced over bog and captured the gunpits and Hill 35, but were unable to hold either. After that, heavy counter-attacks drove back the foremost units on both flanks, in a series of most bloody rear-guard fights. The success of the day was not achieved owing to the centre which was held up by a redoubt containing five machine-guns which held out throughout, despite the Irish Rifles who twice followed the Inniskillings and assaulted the redoubt like tigers, and also, owing to the supporting troops being upheld and caught in a machine-gun cross fire. Throughout the worst hours, an Irish Padre was in the thickest of the fight, giving absolution to the dying. Four successive men were killed while he was kneeling beside them. Subsequently a shell killed the Padre.

FRENCH SUCCESSES CONTINUE.
LONDON, Aug. 22.
A French communiqué reports:—
There was somewhat great and reciprocal artillery activity in the regions of Vauxsaillen plateau, Cerny and Craonne. Our destructive artillery fire, in Champagne, against a German organisation in the St. Hilaire sector caused an explosion of gas reservoirs. Shortly afterwards, scouting parties found the enemy trenches had been evacuated and were full of corpses.

On the Verdun front the battle continued at several points, everywhere to our advantage. On the left of the Meuse we have captured and entirely occupy Goozon Hill and Rogneville Village. On the right bank, in a brilliantly conducted attack, we conquered Samogneux and also an entire system of fortified trenches connecting the village with the organisation at Hill 344. We repulsed counter-attacks and have taken more prisoners, which have not yet been counted.

THE BATTLE OF VERDUN.
ENEMY'S ARTILLERY OVERPOWERED.
LONDON, Aug. 22.
A French semi-official account of the battle at Verdun shows that the enemy meant to resist to the utmost. He had five Divisions in reserve, and 400 batteries deluged the French batteries in the first lines with tear shells and gas shells, but the French, opening the bombardment on Friday, most violently overpowered the enemy's artillery. The monster French 370 millimetre guns annihilated the enemy's village fortresses while 400 millimetre mortars pounded the immense citadel of Morthomme.

The effectiveness of the French bombardment was evidenced even before the attack, by the surrender of a number of Germans, including a whole platoon.

SUNK BY SUBMARINE.
PARIS, August 22.
The French sailing vessel *Camille*, on a voyage from Brazil to France, was bombarded and sunk by a submarine on July 8, 120 miles from the French coast. The captain and crew of 21, three of whom were wounded, escaped in a whale boat and reached land after a prolonged struggle in a heavy sea.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
VICTOR CARS.
3.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. 3.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order representing Bank Notes.
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General Manager.

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The Chinese Mail
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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 24th August, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Number of Lots of Smokers' requisites, Briar pipes, Cigarette holders, Cleaners, &c.
Also:
Egyptian Cigarettes in good condition to be sold in lots to suit buyers.

One 3 H. P. Motor Cycle in good running order.
Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 21, 1917. 2051

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 25th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

THE FOLLOWING SUNDRIES:
About 50 Pairs Gent. S. Boots and Shoes.
Two Cases Hams.
A few Lots of Material.

SUNDY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.)
Also:
One Cinematograph Camera and Films, &c., &c.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 21, 1917. 2049

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 25th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE D.B. 12-BORE GUN
by W. Evans.
(late of Purdey's), London.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 21, 1917. 2050

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 28th August, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, AND SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF INDIAN CARPETS, &c., &c., As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, &c.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, a few Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., Teasels, Poles and Netting.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, &c., &c.

PIANO by Collard & Collard.
Rosenkrantz.
Schiedmayer & Soehne, Stuttgart.
(Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 2055

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 25th August, 1917, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF STAINED WICKER FURNITURE MEW.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 2054

TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 48 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road. OFFICES in King's Buildings. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Sharncliffe, Canton. Apply to:
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon.

Apply to:
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

LOST.—Early on morning of 21st instant, in Kowloon, A FOX TERRIER BITCH, smooth hair, white with black and brindle marks on head. Good reward to finder.

A. P. NOBBS.
A. S. Watson & Company, Limited.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 2063

STAMPS WANTED.

IN EXCHANGE FOR COLONIALS
Advertiser has good assortment of Old English.

Write Box 68.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 21, 1917. 2048

WANTED.

RICKSHAW, second hand. Reply, (quoting price), to:
Box No. 999.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2021

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS FOREMAN. Applications with copy of References in own writing stating age, experience and salary required. No other applications considered.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 6, 1917. 2014

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as a TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required.

Apply—Box 450.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

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SOAP FOR THE CHINAMAN.

LAW SUIT BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL GIANTS.

LEVER v. BRUNNER MOND.

Under these head lines a London paper of June 27th has the following:—

A case which has not attracted much attention but which involves hundreds of thousands of pounds is now being heard before Mr. Justice Atkin in the Commercial Court, King's Bench. A great array of counsel are engaged; there are huge stacks of briefs, many volumes of correspondence, and it looks as if the case will go on until after the long vacation.

Lord Leverhulme, the head of Messrs. Lever Brothers, entered the witness-box on Thursday last and is still under cross-examination. As Lord Leverhulme is hard of hearing, the examining counsel is supplied with a resonator, the witness listening by telephone, and another wire connects the witness with the judge. The examining counsel must not indulge in any oratorical gestures, otherwise his voice does not carry to the witness. Any other counsel who wishes to intervene must communicate with the witness through the judge.

The leading counsel engaged in the case are Sir John Simon, K.C., for Lever Brothers, and Mr. Upjohn, K.C., for Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co. It is reported that the fee marked on Sir John Simon's brief runs to unprecedented figures. Sir John Simon's opening statement went over two days. It was a very comprehensive review of the relations between Messrs. Lever Brothers and Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co. over a period of years. They were very complicated, and it was said that while in some departments the two firms were working together, in others they were fighting each other.

BREACHES OF AGREEMENT ALLEGED.

The issue of the case refers to an action brought by Associated Enterprises, Ltd., one of the Lever companies, against Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co. The plaintiffs allege breaches of an agreement of June 18th, 1911, made between the parties and referring to the Chinese market for soap. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants had disregarded their obligations under the agreement in that they had promoted or assisted in the carrying out of certain arrangements made in the name of Messrs. Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., and William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., with 'Price's' Patent Candle Company, Ltd., also soap makers, and Price's (China), Ltd., for the sale of the undertakings, assets, &c., of these companies in China to a new company to be formed for the purpose of working them.

The plaintiffs submitted that this was contrary to the agreement, which provided that the business of Crosfields and Gossages should be conducted for the mutual benefit of the parties to the agreement. It appears that Messrs. Lever Brothers hold half the shares of Crosfields and Gossages, but the plaintiffs state, the control was in the hands of Brunner, Mond and Co.

A vast volume of correspondence between all the parties interested forms a feature of the case, and, incidentally, throws light on the methods of commercial warfare sometimes carried on by great industrial concerns. This was illustrated by a letter read by Sir John Simon from Dr. Karl Emil Merkel, a director of Messrs. Crosfields, in the Brunner-Mond interest, to Mr. Brock, the managing director of Messrs. Brunner, Mond, on May 12th, 1912: the correspondence covers a period of years. This was about the time when Messrs. Brunner, Mond had acquired, & were about to acquire, the soap manufacturing businesses of Crosfields and Gossages.

The letter referred to a rumour that Messrs. Lever had obtained control of these businesses, and the writer considered that Messrs. Brunner, Mond should not rest content with simply contradicting the rumour on 'Change, but suggested that a letter should 'be sent to every important paper in the kingdom contradicting it."

HIGHLIGHTS ON BUSINESS WARFARE.

The following was the memorandum of policy suggested by the writer:—

Our policy ought, in my view, to be directed to a bargain with L. (Lever). For this end we must do everything

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

imaginable to force him into seeing the necessity of making terms with us, and at the same time, to secure the best terms, we must use every opportunity of impressing him with our strength. It is axiomatic that the weaker he feels the more strongly he will desire an arrangement.

We must therefore concentrate our efforts on his weakest points and attack him with blow upon blow. Above all, in a game of this sort, it is the impression rather than the fact that counts, and apart therefore from actually getting in blows we must raise no chance of demonstrating, or even of suggesting, our power, and must be prepared to answer bluff with bluff.

Two or three of the most suitable lines of attack that occur to me are:—

1.—To prevent his getting cash. You have a chance for this poor. He intends issuing fresh capital. You might make this difficult by issuing your balance sheet and report as soon as possible. In this prominence should be given to the fact that no account had been taken of the handsome profits accruing as the result of the recent highly satisfactory transaction by which you acquired control of C's and G's (Crosfield and Gossage), notwithstanding this and the coal strike, your balance sheet showed a record profit: that you were able to declare the final dividend of 30 per cent. on the enlarged capital, making the usual dividend at the rate of 25 per cent. for the year, and to carry forward, etc. This balance sheet might be sent out with a list of your various goods to all our shareholders. The latter might also be sent to all L's (Lever's) Shareholders.

The balance sheet when sent to the Press might be accompanied by suitable gratulatory remarks, say, for an editorial comment, and even letters (from private persons) might be arranged for, in a similar vein, to advertise the firm's success, and that of the recent combination.

2.—Commercial lines of attack, as by advertising campaigns or by prices.

3.—Litigation—going for him on ground of infringement of our patent rights.

4.—Personal influences should be used where possible to get on his nerves. A.I.E.C. (Sir A. H. Crosfield) might serve as the unconscious channel for such communications.

5.—Clear operations on his shares might be useful if practicable on a sufficient scale to be noticeable, though I suggest, this with diffidence.

Mr. Brock, of Messrs. Brunner, Mond, in acknowledging this communication, said he would give the suggestion careful consideration, and also indicated that steps were being taken to contradict the rumour.

Mr. Upjohn pointed out, as soon as the letter was read, that it had nothing to do with the case, but Sir John Simon submitted that the letter came under the head of equivocation.

Lord Leverhulme, in his examination in chief, gave a history of the progress of his firm, and reviewed the relations between them and Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co. Lord Leverhulme said that the practice of the firm had been to acquire interest in other soap firms, and, in all, Messrs. Lever Brothers had now 74 associated companies. He indicated that the agreement which Lever Brothers had entered into with Brunner, Mond and Co. was to last about 90 years.

The cross-examination of Lord Leverhulme was continued yesterday by Mr. Upjohn. Much of the time was spent in examining Lord Leverhulme on questions of correspondence.

THE NERVOUS AGE.

Has the reader noticed how nervous people have become nowadays? A well-known physician says that he has the patients who come to him in these times are 'nervous, starved, and the disorder is growing commoner every month. Restlessness, disturbed sleep and headaches are only a part of what the patients suffer. The worst in their misery of mind. They cannot face the smallest difficulty. A slanted door torments the raw nerves. Their minds are undecided, their tempers irritable, their courage and concentration all gone. The worst of it is, said the doctor, that people in this condition are tempted to try drugs: Morphine, cocaine, opium and similar things have a cruel fascination. Others overeat themselves with fancy foods in the hope of building up their nerves.

The right way to treat starved nerves is to look to the blood, for a healthy, well-nourished blood-stream feeds the nerves, quickly restoring lost vitality and bringing the mind up to its old power. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people owe their wonderful reputation to this power of making new blood—the only thing that will make healthy nerves.

FREE—The effects of modern life upon the nerves are explained in "Nerves and their Needs," to be had free if you send a post card to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 88 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The world-famous Pills are obtainable from the same address. I bottle for 4/6; 6 for 2/6; also from chemists everywhere.

STANDARD CLOTHS.

FABRICS AT FIXED PRICES TO PREVENT PROFITEERING.

An experiment which is being tried in the textile industries of the country, for the production of "standard cloths," has given rise to a misconception.

It was assumed that a series of standard suits of clothes was to be produced, and that the people would be obliged, in the national interest, to go about their daily avocations dressed in a sort of "work-house uniform."

That (a correspondent writes in a London paper) is not the case. The experiment has for its object the production of "standard cloths," available for suitings and tunnel goods and underclothing, and manufactured at fixed prices that shall be within the reach of the very poor. A range of fabrics will be produced which, by being standardised, will be available at a fixed price. The idea of the promoters of the scheme is to save the working classes from the profiteer in the matter of their clothes.

Flannel manufacturers have already done something towards bringing out certain "hannels" at fixed prices, and the makers of plain cloths for suitings have fixed standard prices.

CRUISER MINED OFF BREAST.

CAPTAIN RESCUED AFTER SINKING WITH HER.

Paris, June 22.

The French armoured cruiser Kleber, bound from Dakar, West Africa, to Brest, struck a mine and sank on Wednesday morning off St. Mathieu Point, near Brest. The missing number 38, including 3 officers. The Kleber was launched in 1902, had a displacement of 7,578 tons; a speed of 21 knots, and carried eight 6.4 in and smaller guns.

An officer of the ship has given a correspondent of the Matin an account of the sinking. The Kleber was making for Brest roads at about 5 a.m. A mine was seen and an effort made to avoid it but the ship apparently hit another mine. Every effort was made to keep her afloat, but after a little time she showed signs of sinking and orders to the crew to take to the boats were given.

With the water nearly up to his neck the captain, very calm, remained on the bridge giving orders and watching his crew get away. A few minutes before six o'clock the bows dipped suddenly and the Kleber went down. The captain disappeared, but in a few minutes he was seen swimming amid wreckage. Men in a boat called to him to make for the rafts, but he answered: "Save yourselves, my lads. I will get out of this myself."

"I don't know how he escaped," said the officer, "but great was our joy to see him when he landed."

In the last moments the sailors risked their lives to save the ship's pets. One man would not leave his pet monkey. Another saw a parrot to safety. A lamb, which was the crew's mascot, was also saved. A dog belonging to the purser followed his master and helped him to save two of the crew who were sinking.

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6008 My lass from Glasgow Town
I never heard Father laugh so much before
6043 It's a grand old song—
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(The Kangaroo Hop ...)
6047 Mister John Mackenzie O'
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Saturday	25th	"FAIRER and WARMER."
Monday	27th	
Tuesday	28th	"THE OUTCAST."
Wednesday	29th	
Thursday	30th	"TWIN BEDS."
Friday	31st	"BOUGHT and PAID FOR."
Saturday	1st	"JERRY."
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THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Hongkong Rope Co's interim dividend due.
Noon.—Auction of Smoker's Requisites, Cigarettes and one Motor Cycle at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, August 25:—
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Boots and Shoes etc at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
11 a.m.—Auction of Wicker Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
9.15 p.m.—Opening night of the Frawley Coy.
MONDAY, August 27:—
Noon.—Auction of Goodland Inland Lot No. 278 at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.
TUESDAY, August 28:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Curtains, Pianos, etc., etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
WEDNESDAY, August 29:—
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.
THURSDAY, August 30:—
4.15 p.m.—Inspection of Police Reserve by D.S.P. (R.).
FRIDAY, August 31:—
Queen of Holland's birthday (1850).
Emperor of Japan's birthday (1879).
SATURDAY, Sept. 1:—
12.15 p.m.—H.K. Hotel Co's Half-Yearly Meeting.
8.25 p.m.—Full moon.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "per rate".
The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.
Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts. per copy.
Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.
Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.
Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent as not later than 1 p.m.
New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today is the 3rd anniversary of Japan's declaration of War against Germany.

The meeting of the Legislative Council summoned for to-morrow has been adjourned sine die.

We understand that there was a deputation to H. E. The Governor, this morning, headed by the Hon. Mr. Follock, K.C., in reference to the Military Service Bill.

"Fairer and Warmer," the play with which the Frawley Company open their season at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, is a sparkling comedy, and one of which the Press in the places in the Far East where the Company has performed has published most eulogistic notices. Judging from the Press notices we have seen the Company is a strong and capable one and the plays thoroughly enjoyable.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

In the Bankruptcy Court, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, the following cases were dealt with.

RE FENG MEUNG SHIK.

The Official Receiver said that this was an adjourned application for adjudication. A receiving order was made in May 1917 and a meeting of creditors was called, but none of the creditors attended and the meeting was closed. The Official Receiver now asked that the debtor be adjudicated a bankrupt and that he be appointed trustee.

The application was granted. **RE HAN YING CHEI.**
The Official Receiver said that in this case there was an outside trustee and he had been asked to apply for an adjournment of the public examination until the next sitting of the Court. Certain inquiries were being made and the result of those inquiries had not come to hand.

The application was granted. **RE LAM PAT YAN.**
In his public examination the debtor stated that he was a schoolmaster. He was adjudicated a bankrupt in March 1917. The total amount of his liabilities was \$200 and capital \$80. He incurred the liability by standing as guarantor for a man who had died, two years ago.

The Official Receiver said that he did not desire any further information. It was a case of misfortune and he would ask His Lordship to close the examination.

His Lordship agreed. **RE M. R. SEALEH.**
In his public examination the debtor stated that he was a clerk receiving \$135 per month wages. His total liabilities were between \$1,200 and \$1,300. He incurred these liabilities through the deaths of his mother and father; the high cost of living; and an addition to his family.

The Official Receiver said that the debtor, borrowed from a moneylender \$150 and signed for \$240. On another occasion he borrowed \$120 and signed for \$160 and had been paying \$8 per month interest on the latter loan since 1916. He was also paying \$5 per month to the Official Receiver. It was the old tale of getting into the clutches of money lenders.

His Lordship: "Why are you such a fool as to sign for \$240 as security for \$150? I suppose when you get out of this trouble you will go and do the same thing again. The best thing you can do is to go and hang yourself rather than do the same thing again."

The Official Receiver asked that the examination be closed and His Lordship agreed. **RE MUI CHOW.**
In the resumed public examination of the debtor, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, representing the trustee, said that he had been instructed to apply for an adjournment of four months. The case involved a claim for \$15,000 against a Chinese firm in Milwaukee in the United States.

The Official Receiver said that the representative of the debtor opposed any further adjournment.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing until the next sitting of the Court.

RE M. W. HARTMAN.
The Official Receiver said that this was an application for the debtor's discharge. Up to the present, a dividend of 87 per cent had been paid and there was now sufficient funds to pay a further six per cent, making altogether a total of 93 per cent. The Official Receiver asked for the debtor's immediate discharge.

His Lordship: "Oh. Certainly."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

THE QUESTION OF CHINESE "SLAVERY."

The Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, and the case in which Tso Tak is charged with kidnapping two girls, one 13 years of age and one 10 years, was resumed.

The Crown Solicitor appeared for the prosecution and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almeida, appeared for the accused.

The mistress who bought the children was recalled and in reply to His Lordship said that she clothed the girls. When they got old enough they would be allowed to marry. She would not sell the girls again; she would bring them up until old enough to marry. She considered she had the right to sell the girls if she desired, but she would not do so as she required them as servants.

The Crown Solicitor said that he would call evidence with regard to the custom of Chinese buying children if His Lordship wished.

Mr. Alabaster said that he was defending the case on the laws of the Colony and he did not need expert evidence with regard to them.

His Lordship said that if it came to a question of custom and the prosecution desired to call evidence on the point the Court could hear it.

The younger of the two girls then went into the witness box, and gave evidence of being sent out and meeting the prisoner and of the latter taking her and the other girl to various places.

In reply to Mr. Alabaster, witness said that her mother was in the country. Her father was poor and could not keep her, so he sold her. She did not wish to go back to her father and mother as she got plenty to eat with her mistress. She liked the elder girl and would do anything she wished.

The husband of the mistress then gave evidence of finding the two girls in charge of the prisoner and his subsequent request to a police officer to arrest the accused. He was not aware that the two girls had been waiting alone, outside the Wing On Company's shop for about a quarter of an hour just before he saw them with the prisoner.

Mr. Alabaster, opening his address for the defence, brought up the point of slavery and after some discussion with the Chief Justice, it was decided to conclude the hearing of the case on the facts, and if the prisoner was found guilty on those facts, the legal point raised would be argued before the Full Court on Saturday next.

The Inspector who arrested the accused then gave evidence as to the arrest, after which the Court rose for the tiffin interval.

Upon resuming, the accused went into the witness box and in reply to Mr. Alabaster, stated that he was a partner in the Yuen Wo ore smelting factory of 15 Argyle Street. He stated that certain documents found on him at the time of arrest were papers relating to his smelting business. He went to Causeway Bay, on the afternoon of July 20, to look for a site to build a new factory. He had some conversation with certain parties on this matter.

On his way back he met the two girls who were crying bitterly. The girls asked him to have pity on them, stating that they had lost their way. He told them that it would be of no use their going any further; it would be better for them to go back the way they came. He left them after that and proceeded to a factory and upon returning once more, he found the two girls again sitting under a tree. They again asked his help.

After hearing further evidence the jury found the prisoner not guilty by five to two.

The accused was accordingly discharged.

New words, or new recasting of compounds of words, have come into our vocabulary during the war as they were needed. "Professing" and "wondering" have been abolished. For example, "a service family." Before the war it happened to the present writer to meet a friend who was radiant and engaged. He must be pardoned for indicating that his betrothed belonged to "a service family," in spite of the slight suggestion of caste. That phrase is gone for ever, unless by using it a man means merely to say he was marrying an Englishwoman.—London Ex.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

SIR,—I was glad to see your comments on the Military Service Bill. I am one of those who, when the provisions of the Bill were first made known, concluded that "it made no difference." A spirit of protest rose within me when I saw that it was not a measure intended merely for the period of the war, and that H.E. The Governor made it clear that this was not an unintentional omission; but, doubtless, like many others, I entertained the idea that as the Settlement after this war will be a tremendous business and take a considerable time to arrange, it might be unwise to provide in a measure of this sort that it should lapse at a specified time. I further entertained the idea, and I believe it is a very sound one, that after this war, such a measure as that now proposed by the Hongkong Government will never be allowed to remain in the statute books of any part of the British Empire.

Certainly, no sound sense has yet been made out for an ordinance which is designed to maintain in this Colony after the war, a system of militarism in some respects even worse than that which the Allies are lavishly pouring out blood and treasure to destroy in Europe, for I am unaware that even German subjects were compulsorily drilled in peace time up to the age of 55 and subjected to military law.

In the circumstances I agree with the suggestion in your article that we should not trust to a mere undertaking on the part of the Government that the ordinance should be reconsidered six months after peace is signed, but definitely assure its reconsideration by making it necessary then to reintroduce the Bill, if such a measure is then deemed to be needed.—Yours truly,

A PATRIOTIC ENGLISHMAN.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the Military Service Bill, you would enlighten many people if you would state what exactly are the reasons for this Bill. If I remember rightly the Attorney General in the Legislative Council said that the application of compulsion for local military service was not the principal object of the Bill, but came into it just incidentally like that and that the main object was the reorganisation of the local forces.

What I would like to know, being a layman, is: Why is legislation necessary simply in order to reorganise the local forces and to make them more efficient?—Yours etc.,

LAZYMAN.
[We must pass on the query to the Unofficial members of the Legislative Council.—Ed.]

SIR,—In view of the recent discussions regarding Compulsory Service as proposed in the Local Defence Corps Bill it will be no doubt interesting to many in the Colony to learn the respective ages at which men are called to and dismissed from the Colours in the countries where military service is compulsory. The following information is gathered from one of the latest reference books:—

MILITARY SERVICE commences terminates
GERMANY at age of 17 42
AUSTRIA at age of 18 45
(Austrians are now called up to the age of 55.)
TURKEY March 1st following 20th birthday, 25 years subsequently.
FRANCE Year following 18th birthday, 28 years subsequently.
BELGIUM at age of 18 to 33 in peace time.
RUSSIA Year following the 20th birthday till the age of 43
ITALY at age of 17 20
JAPAN at age of 20 35
(not called up for actual service till 20 years of age, but may enlist between 17 and 20.)
SERBIA at age of 18 till 40
MONTENEGRO at age of 18 till 62
Only "Barbarians" (recently only) at age of 15 till 45.

No claim for discharge holds good in war time in the case of Germany, Austria, Russia and France, even if the age limits specified for these countries have been reached. In war time Austrian and German conscripts are called on for active service at any time after their 17th birthday. It will be seen that Montenegro is the only conscriptionist country in the world where men are subjected to compulsory service beyond the age of 50. Could not Hongkong find in the whole world an example more worthy to be followed?—Yours etc.,

ALPHA.
[We understand that the ordinance in the Statute Settlements and in Ceylon are not limited to the period of the war.—Ed.]

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

[“China Mail” Service.]

WAR MEASURES.

PEKING, Aug. 21.
Martial law will soon be declared in Tientsin and Shanghai.

NORTH V. SOUTH.

PEKING, Aug. 21.
Owing to the necessity for efforts to effect a compromise with the South-West provinces, the convocation of the Provisional Senate will be postponed.

A SINO-JAPANESE BANK.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 21.
An Exchange Bank is to be established under the joint control of Chinese and Japanese. The head office will be in Peking, with Luk Chang Yu as President. Branch offices will be established in Shanghai and other cities. The capital will be \$10,000,000.

ITALY'S WAR AIMS.

SAFETY OF NATIONAL FRONTIERS.

Baron Sonnino, Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Chamber on June 20th referred to the impossibility of embracing in a very brief formula all the postulates and constituent elements of the future peace.

The negative formula, "Neither annexations nor indemnities," if separated from positive conceptions of the liberty and independence of nations and the guarantees indispensable for the maintenance of international peace and justice, might mask an equivocation signifying practically the justification and perpetuation of all the violence of the past.

It would be an outrage to think of the possibility of a peace which would strengthen the chains binding the fatherland of Battisti, would exclude reparation for Belgium, and would prevent the reconstruction of Poland. (Signor Battisti was an Italian who escaped from Italian territory under Austrian rule to fight for Italy and was captured by the Austrians and executed.)

NO THOUGHT OF OPPRESSION.

The objectives at which every act of Italian policy aimed were inspired not by greed of conquest but by the desire to assure the country a future of durable peace and free competition in the development of civilisation and of its moral and material resources. And for a durable peace Italy needed the safety of the national frontiers as an indispensable condition of her effective independence.

"Far from us be any thought of the oppression, subjugation, or even humiliation of any race or any State near or far."

"Italy, in regard to Albania," has no other object than to defend it against any possible interference or intrigues on the part of a third Power. Italy will guarantee to Albania the full right to dispose of herself as regards internal affairs and will support her legitimate rights and interests in the National Assembly.—Reuters.

TO TRACE PROFITEERING.

PUBLISH THE NAMES OF INCOME-TAXPAYERS.

A suggestion which the Attorney General made in the Prize Court, London, recently opened up the possibility of detecting, if not of preventing, profiteering in food and other articles.
It was a case in which the Crown claimed the condemnation of a large quantity of coffee which it is contended was intended for the enemy. The Attorney General mentioned that the taxed income of one of the consignees, a merchant of Gothenburg, had risen from 6,757 kroner before 1915 to 24,800 kroner, and that of another Swedish merchant from 7,800 kroner to 63,200 kroner.

These figures were taken from the list published every year of income-taxpayers, and Sir Frederick Smith said that it was a similar document were published in this country it would prove very useful. He did not know whether such a list was issued elsewhere.

Sir Samuel Evans: Sweden is not unique in that respect. Norway publishes such a book as well.

FRITZ'S "CLEVERNESS."

An observant man, just back after a long spell at the front, is indignant with our military critics. "They represent Fritz as so enormously clever," he says, "in his methods, in his tactics, in his strategy. The simple fact is, says our man, who covers much ground at the front and sees a multitude of things, the simple fact is that we are far ahead of Fritz in initiative, ingenuity, and daring. Of course our papers cannot and dare not talk about our schemes, but it does anger us to see the German represented as so subtle, and ourselves as the victims of his wiles. Absolutism nonsense!—And he knows."

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

KING'S WEEK WITH THE FLEET.

MARCH PAST IN A THUNDER-STORM.

FROM A NAVAL BASE, June 26.
The King has been spending a week with his Navy, greatly to the delight of officers and men.

His Majesty arrived at an important station on one of the most remarkable thunderstorms on record, and his visit has been attended throughout by the kind of weather, which has made the long vigil in the North Sea an example of endurance and heroism, perhaps without parallel. Both officers and men, though their hospitality is capable of any self-sacrifice, are at the bottom of their hearts glad that their Sovereign and an army of journalists have experienced for themselves some at least of the conditions of naval warfare when it is directed against an enemy who avoids action.

Though the King's programme was judiciously affected by the weather, which contrived to pack two great thunderstorms within three days, he has nevertheless seen the Navy in its war stations thoroughly, and has himself been seen by three-fourths of his naval forces at sea. He has held a board of war on a quarter-deck and another, has had a whole day at big gun practice, has made an exhaustive inspection of our latest type of submarine, and has visited mine-sweeping sloops and trawlers. He has yet to see the battle-cruisers and destroyers. This work—for hard work it is—he is carrying out with an unflagging zeal, and notwithstanding the strain of it, with its long succession of unquiet voyages, he is looking exceptionally well.

THE KING'S SECOND THUNDERSTORM.

It was at the march-past of the ship's company, the crews of the light cruisers, and the mine-sweepers' crews, which took place on at least began on the quarter-deck of Admiral Beatty's flagship, that His Majesty suffered his second thunderstorm. Opening with a deep blue sky and a reasonably calm sea, the weather changed with characteristic swiftness to an intensely black thunderstorm and a sea of churning white horses. The march-past was continued under the cover of the ward-room flat, where the King and his staff, standing behind the mainmast, were amused by departures from monotonous routine through the disturbance of the previously rehearsed order: many men reserving their salute until they got far beyond the new base.

Diving service followed in the starboard battery, where some three or four hundred men were seated in the vicinity of the guns, and where a most interesting sermon was preached by the ship's chaplain. Before that was over the weather had achieved another swift change, and the King held his investiture on the shelter deck under a radiant blue sky.

Whilst the guard of honour and the officers who were to receive their decorations were waiting for the King's arrival, one of those diverting incidents occurred which are remembered and talked of for many a day. An admiral who notoriously bears a striking resemblance to the King came to take up his position among the guests of the captain of the guard ordered the Royal salute, and the band played the National Anthem. The admiral himself held his hand at the salute like everyone else, and, fearing that he was late, stumbled, though not beyond recovery, over a mat. There was considerable though decorous amusement when it was discovered that the salute in which the admiral had participated had been started by his own arrival in the midst of naval rituals. Military uniforms, was unusually picturesque, and it was remarkable also as the first there has been on a ship for many years, some say even a hundred. In other respects it was similar to the investitures at Buckingham Palace. Commander Sir Charles Cress, Naval A.D.C., read out the honours and the names of the recipients: Major Lord Cromer, Esq., handed the King the decorations on a velvet cushion, and his Majesty affixed them either over the neck or to the breasts of those whom he had chosen to distinguish.

When Rear-Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas, of the Fifth Fleet Squadron, came forward to be knighted, Prince Albert very graciously placed the hussack for him to kneel upon, and Admiral Beatty's sword, at his own particular request, was used by the King to confer the accolade. Among those who had not been prepared for this striking compliment to the man who gave him such invaluable help at the Battle of Jutland, there was something of a thrill when Admiral Beatty, standing by the King's side, drew his sword and held it in readiness. His Majesty shook hands with all the recipients of honours, and to those who came from the lower deck he addressed a few words as well. The mine-sweeping crews, more especially the Dogger Bank fishermen, who when they took to their industrial sea-life, little imagined into what strange adventures and dangers it would lead them, were greatly delighted by the King's long visit to their vessels.

VISIT TO OUR LATEST SUBMARINE.

His hour in the latest of our submarines was the most interesting in the whole visit, but it is the one of which the least may be said. No harm, however, and perhaps some good, can be done by stating the fact that in the latest type more provision is made for the comfort of the submarine crew than ever before, and in the officer's quarters there is even the luxury of a bath room.

While the King has lived chiefly on the Commander-in-Chief's flagship during his visit he has occasionally taken a meal elsewhere, going out afternoon, for example, to tea on board the ship, where his son, Prince Albert, is a junior officer. "One of the incidents of the visit has been a cheery little address by Admiral Beatty to the journalists in his own cabin, whether he invited them to receive his welcome. It was all faultlessly discreet; indeed, it amounted in terms only to an assurance that even in the course of a Royal visit the Navy is not on holiday in these times, and that while picturesque ceremonial may be in progress on some of the fighting ships, others of them are certainly engaged on the grim work for which they were built, and still more extensively during a Royal visit than when the Navy is not enjoying such advertisement. But the personality of the speaker, and the spirit of the speech, confirmed the confidence and pride in the Navy which the visitors had acquired earlier from so fully informed and all its ships for many weeks by all Chemists and Dispensaries."

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.
BRITISH AND ITALIAN MONITORS
CO-OPERATING.

ROME, Aug. 22.

British and Italian monitors co-operating with the army, on August 10, effectively bombarded the enemy positions on the lower Isonzo. Simultaneously the Italian monitors bombarded the docks at Trieste and were subsequently unsuccessfully attacked by hostile aircraft which were brought down.

ROME, Aug. 22.

A correspondent of the *Gazzetta d'Italia* states that dirigible balloons are co-operating impressively in the new offensive. During the bombardment in the region of Tolmino, a dirigible balloon bombed the quarters of the Austrian Command.

A series of formidable lines in the central sector on the Carso front, and a section of the slopes at Hermada, have been captured.

MESSAGES FROM PRESS
CORRESPONDENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Correspondent, Mr. Percival Gibson, telegraphing from the Italian front to the *Daily Chronicle*, states that General Cadorna's masked artillery is comparable with the British guns on the Somme.

The Italian Grenadiers participated in the furious fighting and have been in and out of the triple line of defences on the Carso several times. The result of the fighting is still in abeyance.

THE RUSSO-RUMANIAN
FRONT.

STUBBORN FIGHTING.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—

We repulsed several enemy attacks at Bishitz river, to the south-east of Krutche.

The enemy slightly advanced in the direction of Oena.

The fighting at Stalcker factory continued throughout the day, with varying success.

The enemy occupied, after fierce attacks, a small section of our trenches in the region of Sovina.

The Rumanians counter-attacking, re-occupied the trenches to the eastward of the Focani-Ajnd railway, and beat off attacks in the west.

PROMOTION OF TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

A NEW SCHEME.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The new scheme for the establishment of a Commercial Service Bureau, to promote trade after the war, has not yet been published but it is generally understood that it provides a new and more efficient Commercial Intelligence Department in connection with the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade.

The Commercial Committee of the House of Commons, to whom Lord Robert Cecil privately explained the scheme, yesterday, has passed a resolution that the Committee is of the opinion that the scheme is a considerable advance in the direction desired by the industrial and commercial community.

The Committee has authorised a sub-committee to confer with the Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries with regard to the scheme.

In connection with the new scheme, the Civil Service Commissioners announce their intention to appoint additional Trade Commissioners in various parts of the Empire.

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Admiralty's shipping report for the week ending August 18th states:—

Arrivals	2,898
Departures	2,746
Vessels sunk (over 1,000 tons)	15
Vessels sunk (under 1,000 tons)	8
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked	12
Fishing vessels sunk	2

AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

TWO RAIDERS BROUGHT DOWN ON
SOUTH-EAST COAST.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Press Bureau announces that ten enemy aeroplanes approached Kent, near Ramsgate, at ten this morning. The Royal Flying Corps and the Naval Air Service met and heavily engaged the raiders preventing them from penetrating inland.

A small party of the raiders flew over Margate and then turned homeward. The remainder skirted the coast to the south to Dover and bombs were dropped at Dover and Margate.

Three people were killed and two injured. The damage was slight. Our anti-aircraft gunfire and aeroplanes brought down two of the raiders.

A RAID ON THE Humber.

LATER.

The Press Bureau announces that enemy ships appeared off the Yorkshire coast last night. One attacked at the mouth of the Humber and dropped bombs, and then flew out to sea.

The anti-aircraft guns opened fire. One man was injured, but the damage done was slight.

LATER.

The Margate raiders flew at a great altitude. The anti-aircraft guns immediately opened fire.

There was great excitement and cheering by big crowds when two huge Gotha machines were seen to fall headlong to the earth.

The air-raid warning was given in London and the people proceeded in an orderly manner to the various refuge places according to the official instructions.

There was very little excitement and no raiders appeared. Business was resumed in half-an-hour.

A WARM RECEPTION FOR A
ZEPPELIN.

LONDON, August 22.

The searchlights quickly picked up a Zeppelin, yesterday evening, at an altitude of about two miles. She was subjected to a hot fire.

One aerial torpedo made a hole in a road. Only a few bombs were dropped which were mostly incendiary, and when the Zeppelin made off, aeroplanes pursued her.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR
AND PAPAL NOTE.STATEMENT IN REICHTAG
COMMITTEE.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 22.

The Main Committee in the Reichstag discussed the Pope's Note, which is generally welcomed by the party leaders.

Dr. Michaelis made an important speech.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22.

At a meeting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, Dr. Michaelis (the Chancellor) referred to the Papal Note. He said he could not take up a definite and detailed position until he had arrived at an agreement with Germany's Allies. He could only explain himself generally in two directions.

AUSTRIA'S FOOD DIFFICULTIES.

ZURICH, Aug. 22.

The President of the Austrian Food Board has publicly admitted that Austria would be in a desperate plight but for the Rumanian supplies. The Hungarian early potato crop has failed and the fodder supplies are bad, also the oat harvest is very poor.

RAILWAY ENGINEERS DISPUTE
SETTLED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is officially announced that the President of the Board of Trade has met the Society of Railway Engineers and Firemen and settled the dispute on the basis that the Government has pledged its sympathetic consideration of a shorter working day, immediately after the war, and the Railway Executive is to curtail the present working hours as far as is compatible with war conditions.

LATER.

The Government is congratulated upon the fact with which it has handled the railway dispute.

BRITISH RECOGNITION OF MR.
GERARD'S SERVICES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Daily Mail announces that the King has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Bath on Mr. Gerard, in recognition of his services on behalf of prisoners of war.

MESOPOTAMIA.

A BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

An official despatch from Mesopotamia states:—

We captured Shahraban, on the left bank of the Dillah, and forced the enemy to retreat to the Hamrin Hills.

ARABS FIGHTING THE TURKS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The War Office announces that the Arabs carried out extensive operations and destroyed part of the railway to the north of Medina and captured the Turkish posts. On more than one occasion they overcame superior forces and killed 700 and took 700 prisoners in the Almar district alone, also capturing four guns.

It is evident that the King of Hedjaz has definitely associated himself with the Allied aims which is bound to embarras our enemies.

The Arab movement is apparently gaining support and is spreading to the East.

GERMANS DELIBERATELY
BOMB HOSPITALS.

RETURNED A THIRD TIME.

PARIS, August 22.

Inflamed by their defeat at Verdun the Germans have committed a fresh inexcusable crime.

German aeroplanes, last night, set fire at Metz, by incendiary bombs, to three French hospitals full of wounded, and machine-gunned the medical attendants rescuing the wounded from the blazing buildings.

The victims include seven medical assistants killed and 20 injured and seven patients killed and twelve again injured. The patients were killed in their beds. A Red Cross nurse and a male nurse were killed, besides other nurses being wounded.

There was no panic. The patients who were able to walk assisted in rescuing their comrades, while the entire staff endeavoured to extinguish the flames.

Although there were red crosses painted on the roofs of the buildings, which were very plain in the glare of the conflagration, the Germans returned a third time and bombarded the buildings.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY'S
POSITION.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Opinions differ as to the next move of the Labour Party regarding Stockholm. Yesterday's vote is regarded as strengthening the hands of the Government in refusing passports.

The moderates advise the abandonment of the idea of attending the Stockholm Conference altogether, as the vote practically amounts to a reversal of the first decision and the feeling in the country generally is hostile to the Conference. It is also pointed out that it is futile to talk of a peace conference while the armies are in a death-grappling struggle, the result of which is more likely to precipitate peace than any Conference at Stockholm.

Mr. J. Hodge, Minister of Pensions, in an interview, stated that he was of the opinion that the vote had killed the Stockholm controversy.

BUBONIC PLAGUE ON A BOMBAY
STEAMER.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

It is officially announced that there were nine cases of bubonic plague, resulting in six deaths, between July 14 and 23 amongst the crew of the steamship *Mallana* from Bombay which arrived at Gravesend on August 13. Four of the cases were taken to hospital, one of which died. All precautions were taken.

TEA CONTROL.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Food Controller has ordered all persons engaged in the purchase, sale or distribution of tea to make a return by September 9 of the tea in their possession or control up to September 3, whether in bond or not. The order does not apply to persons who, up to September 10, own or control less than 500 pounds, or merely hold tea for others.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE OPERATIONS IN
BELGIUM.

FURTHER BRITISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Early this morning we attacked and captured the enemy's positions on a front of 2,000 yards westward and northward of Lens.

Heavy fighting occurred and continued.

We beat off two strong counter-attacks north-westward of Lens.

Our artillery broke up a third counter-attack southward of Lens and we captured a number of prisoners.

We repulsed raiders north-eastward of Mesaines.

Our aeroplanes were successful, despite the enemy's aggressiveness.

We brought down nine and drove down seven enemy machines. Four of our machines are missing.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Admiralty announces that light forces operating off the coast of Jutland this morning destroyed a Zeppelin. There were no survivors.

BRILLIANT FEAT BY THE
ITALIANS.

BRIDGING THE ISONZO.

ROME, Aug. 22.

The *Tribuna* describes the splendid exploit of the Engineers in bridging the Isonzo north of Anghov. The construction was carefully and silently carried out the night preceding the first day's battle. The enemy opened fire when they became aware of what was progressing, but the Engineers continued their work not disconcerted although sometimes the smoke from the bombs hung along the river's banks covered up the workers. Directly the bridges were finished the infantry crossed between Tolmino and Anghov and were soon firmly established on the left of the Isonzo. The enemy thereupon strengthened his defences and organised four systems. The battle nevertheless continues hotly. Aeroplanes aided incessantly and dropped twenty-five tons of explosives.

AMERICA'S FINANCES.

FURTHER LOAN TO ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.

A further \$10,000,000 has been loaned to Great Britain, making the total loan \$393,000,000.

Senator La Follette, in presenting the Minority Report of the Finance Committee to the Senate, urged the increase of the estimated revenue of the War Tax Bill by \$300,000,000 by imposing greater taxation on the wealthy and on war profits. He predicted that in 1918 America's war expenses would reach between \$30 and 40 billion dollars.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

ROWDY SCENES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Labour Conference was characterised by much rowdiness.

After the announcement of the figures the majority sang the "Red Flag." The minority, led by Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., countered with "Keep the Home Fires Burning." Mr. Thorne shouting out "Yes, wait till the boys do come home."

The narrow majority is not likely to cause the Government to reverse its decision not to grant passports and the Sailors Union is determined not to assist in carrying the peace-mongers.

The Conference crushingly defeated the Executive's allocation proposals in regard to the representation at Stockholm, which included special representation of the Independent Labour party, and other minor bodies. The Conference decided that the Party delegation should number twenty-four.

THE DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

MANY DEATHS.

MADRID, Aug. 21.

The official figures of the victims in the recent trouble show that they exceed 70 deaths of which 37 occurred in Barcelona. A hundred people were injured in Madrid and still more in Barcelona.

A SURPRISE FOR THE GERMANS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

A French correspondent reveals the interesting fact that the Germans were so surprised at the French infantry assault that they only put down a barrage twelve minutes after the French went over, thus allowing the latter to pass the danger zone unscathed.

A FATAL WASTE OF TIME.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21.

Mikhailov, addressing the Municipal Council, declared that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had neither the authority nor the ability to secure the defence of Russia. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates efforts had resulted in a fatal waste of time in discussion. He denied that it represented anyone.

JOURNALIST IN DEN OF
ANARCHISTS.A STRANGE SCENE IN A
PETROGRAD PALACE.FIFTEEN FIERCE NEW YORK
GUNMEN.

PETROGRAD, June 22.

On Thursday night I was granted the distinction of being admitted into the Durnovo Palace, which has been seized and is being held by Anarchists. The Government had given until 6 o'clock in the afternoon to surrender, but the fortified Anarchists telephoned to seven factories in the vicinity, and 3,000 workmen, armed with rifles, arrived.

The men were prepared to defy the authority of the Government. The garden surrounding the Palace was filled with huge, well-made black banners bearing the motto, "Death to all capitalists."

As I approached the gate a youth with a rifle said, "Come in, old boy. You are American?"

When I explained I was an American reporter the welcome became astonishingly hearty. Broken English-American twang assailed me on all sides, and to the surprise of the crowd assembled on the sidewalk, who looked on the Anarchists as super-devils, I was led through the portals into the building.

"ALL LIKELY TO BE KILLED." "How many of you are from the United States?" I asked.

"Fifteen," came the answer. "What are you acting like this for?" "We are Anarchists, and always were in the United States, but never had a chance of action. Now that we have our chance we are making the best of it."

"Don't you believe in the war? Doesn't your present action prevent Russia helping the United States?" I asked.

"To hell with war. We have got a bigger war against the capitalists," was the answer. "Do you favour separate peace?" was my next question. For answer I was told, "We favour any old kind of peace. We are all likely to be killed here to-morrow, or as soon as the Government calls out the troops, and we are not cowards."

The palace had been turned into a filthy hole. The men were unwashed, unshaved.

"Did you send the story about us taking the 'Rusky Volya' office?" asked one. "Sure, we did know whether the Petrograd public would stand behind us, and finding they would not we surrendered."

"What do you think of this?" said a youth from a motor factory at Detroit, showing me a big revolver. "That's the argument we are going to use," he said, "and we have got a lot of big potatoes (Russian jargon for bombs) upstairs."

"YOU WILL SEE WAR." I was escorted to the doorway. "Be around at 8 o'clock on Friday morning," said an expert machinist from Cleveland. "The Government is going to send troops, and we are ready to die before we surrender the palace. If you are a war correspondent you will see war in the morning."

Officials have stated that the American Anarchists were the most violent. To-day's experience proves that they include the most extreme New York gunmen. Most of these came on a ship from the United States via Norway.

I saw several young and pretty girls about the rooms. I saw a platoon of which they said they had plenty. They are having the most lurid time of their lives. Petrograd agrees with them in the expectation of seeing a pitched battle at the palace. Mr. W. G. Shepherd, correspondent of the United Press of America, to Exchange Telegraph Company.

THE RISE IN SILVER.

POSSIBLE DANGER IN THE
PHILIPPINES.

A SHELL HOLE IN HELL.

GERMAN STORY OF SUFFERING
UNDER OUR FIRE.

A Reuter's cable some weeks ago mentioned a German letter found upon the Messines Ridge dated June 7, from "a shell-hole in hell." The full translation of the letter reads as follows:—

You have no idea what it is like—14 days passed in hellish fire day and night. In this marvellously beautiful weather we crouch together in holes and await our doom. The dead here are piled up by their artillery alone, which is far superior to ours. The night through we lie prepared for action with gas masks on our faces as Tommy fires gas shells and three or four hundred weight of aerial torpedoes all night. No trench work as it is not to be thought of with shrapnel all night. The wounded and poisoned are being continually collected in groups and sent off; many dead, too, from gas poisoning.

Up to now our division (only three regiments) has lost 3,400 men in hand-to-hand fighting. The fourth regiment is in Macedonia.

We wait all night in increased readiness for action. We can no longer sit or lie down. Our heads ache from the gas. Our cigarettes burn out. The 60-centimetre steel shell would drive a lion mad, and its effect is indescribable.

Three days more and we shall go right up to the front line again for five days. We look forward with joy to being made prisoners.

The English want to shoot us down not to make peace. They do not need infantry. Their artillery is enough. We do not let a glimpse of us be seen during the day-time. Fifteen to five-and-twenty flying men are 15 to 20 metres over our position, and as soon as they catch sight of anyone they signal with their machine-guns, and for half an hour the heaviest shells are whistling over the position.

The correspondent who sent it from the front added:—There is no doubt many such letters as this are written in the German lines these days, but there is very much doubt as to whether the censors let any of them pass.

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JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and temperature all tend to produce colic, cholera, and diarrhoea. This medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



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ROSELAND.

PEOPLE OF JERUSALEM.

Alhambra, 21st July;—The "Pioneer" Cairo correspondent wrote on 21st June:—Activity on the Palestine front has been confined to the usual incidents of trench warfare. Our artillery fire has been very accurate and has consistently dominated that of the enemy, who has been considerably harassed thereby. The Flying Corps has carried out numerous successful raids, and on the 14th inst. one of our machines engaged an enemy aeroplane, and putting its observer out of action forced it to land in the Turkish lines. On the night of June 11th Scottish Territorials carried out a raid on the enemy works opposite the extreme left of our position. The whole garrison was killed or captured and the raiding party returned without suffering a casualty. News from Syria shows that Djemal Pasha, the Turkish commander, is continuing to treat the people in a most disgraceful manner. The British Government decided him to remove the civil population from Gaza and all the inhabitants were ordered to leave for the interior. They were literally driven out and forbidden to take anything but the clothes they stood up in. No sooner had they been turned out than the Turkish troops entered and looted the town. Many of the women were stopped as they were leaving and had their jewellery and ornaments torn from them. When the British advance progressed, Djemal ordered the population of Jerusalem to evacuate the city; but the notables whom he summoned for this purpose refused to leave and were supported by the remainder of the inhabitants. Djemal was furious at this and created a special Court-Martial, which exiled the heads of the leading families to Anatolia. According to the last reports, however, the inhabitants of Jerusalem had not left.

D.E.G.M.

A correspondent writes to a London paper:—

How many men in the street know that the meaning of the above spiritual letters (espinal to Germany) stamped on tools, toys, and innumerable other articles stand for Design Registered German Made? Who is responsible for the abbreviation of the Foreign Minister's name to "Mack," and why should a shoe with a world only boy's English goods be so decorated as to be the real sign of such goods?

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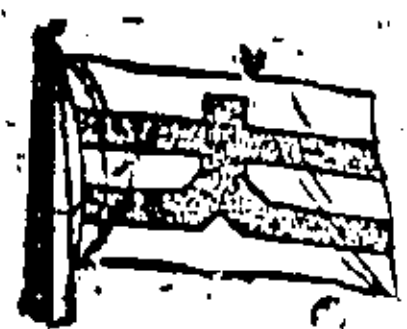
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North American Line. For Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
 "CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 28th August at 3 p.m.
 "MEXICO MARU" Friday, 14th Sept. at Noon.
 "HAWAII MARU" Wednesday, 26th Sept. at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy.
 "KALJO MARU" Thursday, 23rd Aug. at Noon.
 "JOSHIN MARU" Sunday, 26th Aug. at Noon.
 Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
 Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

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 SHANGHAI via YINCHOW Aug. 26, Daylight.
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 MANILA via YENANG, MONDAY, Aug. 27, at 3 p.m.
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 MANILA via LOONGSANG, SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 p.m.

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Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

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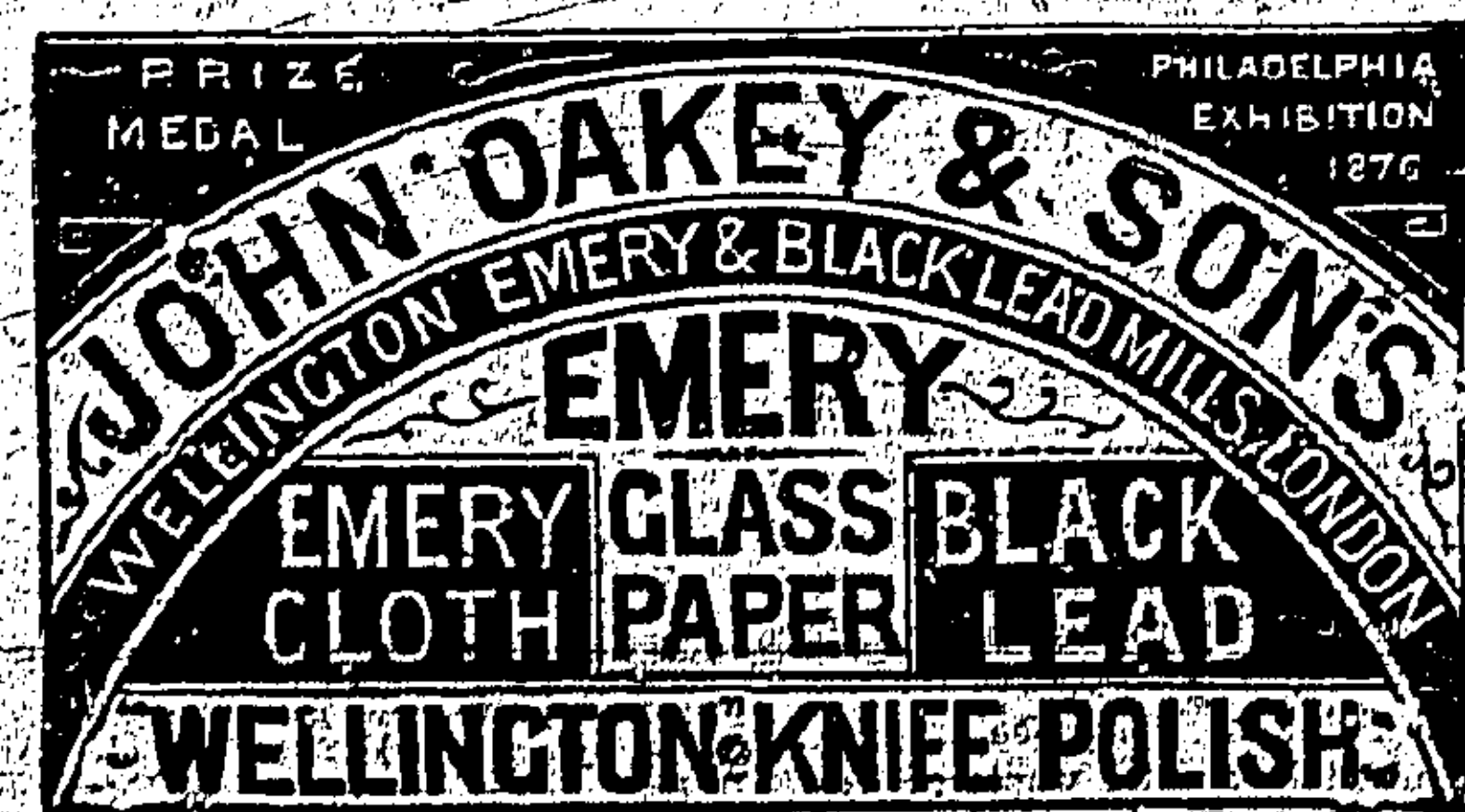
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STEAMERS CAPTAIN LEAVING
 HAIHONG Capt. J. W. Evans SATURDAY, 25th August at 3 p.m.
 HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgkins TUESDAY, 28th August at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. General Managers.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

STEAMERS Tons Leave Hongkong
 NIPPON MARU 11,000 25th August at 10.30 a.m.
 SEIYUNO MARU 22,000 7th September.
 PERSIA MARU 9,000 22nd September.
 KOREA MARU 18,000 5th October.
 SIBERIA MARU 18,000 15th October.
 TENYO MARU 22,000 25th October.
 (Omit call at Shanghai.)

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

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Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

STEAMERS Tons
 ANJO MARU 18,500
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 SEIYO MARU 14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports or call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, AGENT,

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

KING'S BUILDING.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "YENEZUELA"
 FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
 HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
 SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 13th August at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 14th, 1917 will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1917. 201

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "NIPPON MARU" having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SUNDAY, 19th August at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 24th August, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 25th August at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognized if filed after the 7th September, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 204a

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART, MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWYCK" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 26th August, 1917 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, whence they will be examined by Messrs. Giddard & Douglas on the 24th August, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, August 20, 1917. 204b

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "TJUEMBANG" having arrived from Java & Macassar, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 15th August, 1917 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th August, 1917, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong August 20, 1917. 204c

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